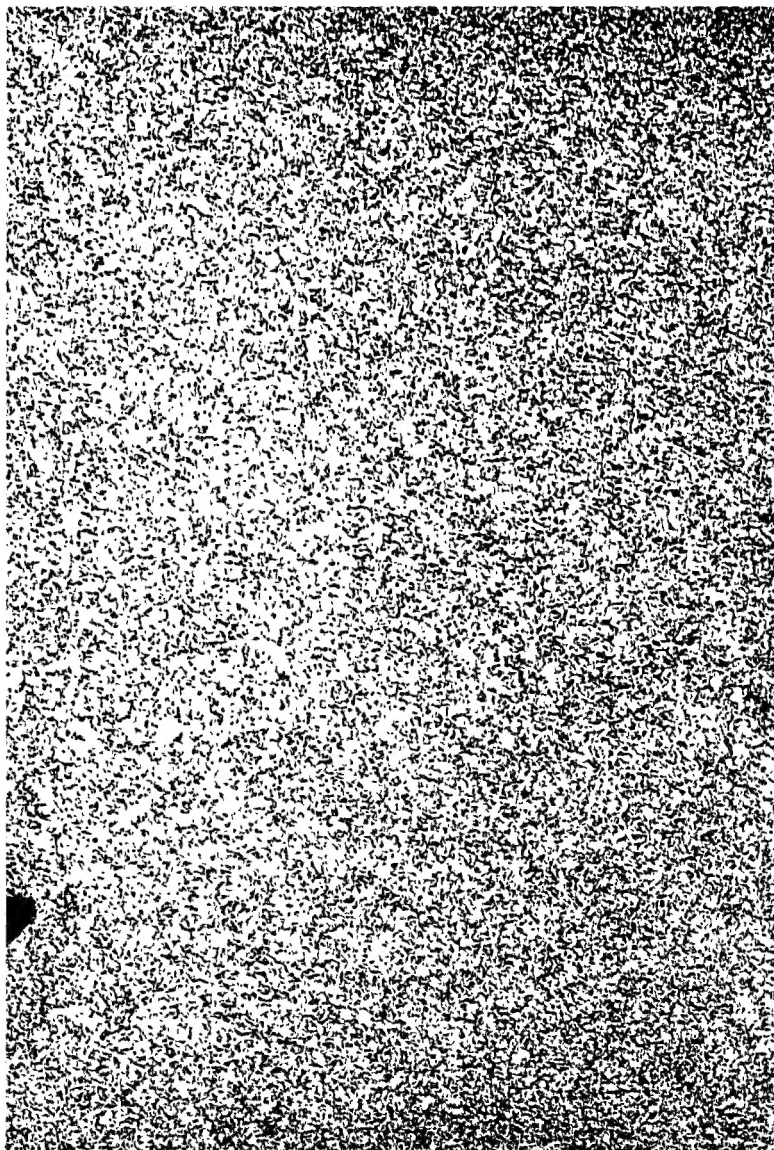


CANADA

HINTS
TO
SETTLERS
IN
MANITOBA

AND THE
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.



Canada. Dept of the Interior

T

HINTS TO SETTLERS

**A GUIDE TO HOMESTEADERS IN MANITOBA
AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES**

**WHAT A SETTLER SHOULD DO AND HOW HE
SHOULD DO IT. WHAT HE SHOULD NOT DO**

**OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1897**



INTRODUCTION

The object of this publication is to assist the settler in acquiring a knowledge of what is necessary on his part to comply with the land regulations of the Department of the Interior, and generally to assist him in learning what he should do about his land, and how to do it.

The following diagrams show a township divided into 36 sections of one square mile or 640 acres each ; one section divided into 4 quarter sections of 160 acres each, and one section divided into 16 subdivisions of 40 acres each.

Since the two-mile radius and five years' systems of homesteading have been abolished there remains only the one way of obtaining a free homestead in Manitoba or the North-west Territories ; that is by what is called the "Three Years' System."

By this system a settler chooses the quarter section and enters it in the land office of the district. He is now required to reside on the land for not less than six months of each year for three consecutive years and to cultivate his land. He is allowed six months grace after making entry for his land before living on it and cultivating so much of it as is required. If he should make his entry for the land on or after the 1st of September, he is allowed until the 1st of June in the following year to what is called "perfect" his entry and begin the cultivation of and residence upon his land. This gives him ample time to make his arrangements, to close up where he may have been working, &c.

In the case of an immigrant from Europe a year's grace is sometimes given on application being made and reasons shown to the Minister of the Interior. There is nothing to prevent a settler commencing work at once if he chooses.

His time of residence counts from the date of perfecting his entry, and the full three years must elapse before he can obtain his patent. But the settler may make up his six months' residence in each year in

broken time, that is to say, a month now and a month then, so long as the full six months is made up in each year. And twelve months for two years made up of say four in one year and eight in another will not do. There must be six months' residence in each of the three years. The Land Department has fixed the amount of land to be under cultivation at the end of the three years at 15 acres.

A settler should remember that "residence" on the land means his own residence on it ; not merely that of his family or of some one working for him. One house will not do for two homesteads, even when built on the line dividing the two homesteads ; each settler must have a house of his own.

SECOND HOMESTEADS.

Settlers now coming into the country are not entitled to a second homestead, but those who had taken up a quarter section and completed their homesteading duties before 2nd June, 1889, are still entitled to enter a second homestead if they have not already done so.

Any settler who, under the regulations, may be entitled to enter a second homestead should write to the secretary of the department at Ottawa asking for leave to make such entry. His application for patent for his first homestead will then be examined and the necessary authority sent him if he is found to be entitled.

WHERE HE MAY MISS IT.

When a settler has performed part of his duties on his first homestead before making his entry the Minister of the Interior may and sometimes does allow the pre-empt to issue as if the work had all been done after entry, but in the case of a second homestead, he has not the power to do this. The law has been decided to require that only the duties performed after entry can be counted in an application for a second homestead.

KEEPING A DIARY.

This is one of the many reasons why a settler should keep a rough diary, if only showing his movements. He will then have all the dates of his entry, residence, &c., at hand, and will be in a better position to answer any questions that may arise in his dealings with the Department. At the end of this book will be found some pages in diary form for the settler's use.

A settler who is entitled to a second homestead, and has a pre-emption for which he has not yet paid may enter that pre-emption as his second homestead. But where a settler has taken up a second homestead at a distance from his first, and has also pre-empted a quarter section for which he has partly paid, he may enter this pre-empted quarter section for his second homestead, but must make a fresh entry for it, pay the fee, &c., just as if it were a fresh transaction, though

the entry fee is credited from the amount already paid on the pre-emption.

- If a settler has obtained, or shall hereafter obtain a patent for his first homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such patent, countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, or by a member of the Dominion Lands Board, and has obtained entry or shall hereafter obtain entry for a second homestead, or if any son of such settler who has attained the age of 18 years has obtained entry for a homestead, the requirements of the Dominion Lands Act as to the residence prior to the obtaining patent may be satisfied in the case of the parent by residence upon his first homestead, and in the case of the son by residence upon the parent's homestead.

RESIDENCE.

The settler is required to put in not less than six months' residence, either on the old or new homestead in each of the three years after making entry for the second homestead, and to have about 15 acres under cultivation, or failing that, to have at least one acre of the land under cultivation in each of the three years ; to have the whole area so cultivated, substantially fenced at date of application for patent, and to have at least 40 head of cattle on the land, and the necessary stables and outhouses for wintering them either on the land or on land owned by him in the vicinity.

PERFECTING AN ENTRY.

It should always be remembered that there is a material difference between making an entry for a quarter section of land and "perfecting" that entry. When the entry is made the settler is given six months' grace to get himself and his family ready to go into residence, and during this time of grace the Government protects his land for him. At the expiration of the six months (unless as in the case of a foreigner the Government has extended the time), he must begin to reside on the homestead, and thenceforward conform to the rules as to residence and cultivation. If the settler fails to perfect his entry before the six months' grace has expired, he runs the risk of some one else entering for his land, and the Land Department would be obliged to make the cancellation.

The so-called "perfecting" the entry means the going into actual residence on the homesteaded land, and the year for calculation of duties begins from the date of this perfecting. It is important to remember this. As an example, a settler perfecting his entry under the ordinary three year system by commencing actual residence on the homestead on, say, the 1st of May, he must reside for six months between that date and the 1st of May of the following year; and so on between the 1st of May in each year and the 1st of May in the next year until his three years from the

date of perfecting his entry are completed. A settler cannot make up a missed portion of one year by extra residence in the following one.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The Department, however, will give a settler leave of absence from his homestead, and during such authorized absence his homestead cannot be cancelled on application by any one else, but the time during which he is away will not be counted as residence. Thus, if absent for over six months he would be unable to do six months' residence in that year, and that year would not therefore be counted. As absence over six months without the Department's permission would risk the loss of the homestead, a settler should be careful to avoid it.

The Land Commissioner's Office, formerly at Winnipeg, having been removed to Ottawa, the settler must give notice to the Department at Ottawa, six months previously that he intends to apply for his patent. This is to permit the Homestead Inspector to make his visit and report as to compliance with the regulations. In the last year if the six months' residence has been in the first half, the settler can give notice at once of his intention to apply for patent, and he will thereby save six months in getting it.

ASSIGNING A HOMESTEAD.

The Department may require a declaration from the settler to show that the homestead right has not been assigned. A settler cannot make an assignment of his homestead or any part of it before receiving his patent. The law provides that if he even agrees to assign it after he shall have received his patent, the entry will be forfeited unless the Minister should otherwise decide.

This is to protect the settler against persons who might otherwise acquire his rights for some worthless consideration, and it should be remembered that any settler whose entry is voided for violation of this law is debarred from obtaining another homestead. Before borrowing money or otherwise putting a lien on the property a settler should wait until the certificate of recommendation has been countersigned by the Commissioner.

It would be a pity to lose what has cost so much time and labour by a stupidity. After the settler has received his recommendation for patent, he can assign his land, and such assignment when made should be forwarded to the Department at Ottawa to be registered, accompanied by a registration fee of \$2. The assignment of land in Manitoba should be accompanied also by an abstract of title down to date. Any respectable lawyer can draw out these simple deeds. If the patent was issued before the assignment reaches

the Department, the assignment and fee will be returned, as a patent once issued cannot be recalled except for certain causes.

A settler may make application for his patent to the agent of Dominion Lands at the nearest office or to the Homestead Inspector, who is authorized to receive such applications. A fee of \$5 is charged when the application is made before the Homestead Inspector, and this must be paid before the application is approved. This enables the settler to call his witnesses if required who are his immediate neighbours, and therefore on the spot and saves trouble, and sometimes a long journey.

APPLY PROMPTLY FOR PATENT.

Some settlers are apt to delay making application for their patents, for various reasons, one of which is to escape the supposed liability to taxation, judgments and executions to which the land might become subject after the issue of the Crown patent. From this cause a difficulty sometimes arose in securing satisfactory evidence that the settlement duties had been performed; and it is now necessary for the homesteader to make application within five years from the date of his entry. If he fails to do so his entry is liable to forfeiture. In the case of entries obtained before the 30th September, 1891, the entry may be cancelled

if application for patent is not made before the 30th September, 1898. In no case, however, is cancellation effected under this provision until the settler has been given at least three months' warning in writing.

FOREIGNERS.

A foreigner may enter land for a free homestead, but he must become naturalized before he can obtain a patent for it. If not already a British subject he must reside three years in the country to become naturalized. To become a British subject a settler of foreign birth should make application to a Commissioner authorized to administer oaths in any Court of Record in Canada ; Judge of a Court of Record in Canada ; a Commissioner authorized by the Governor General to take oaths under the Naturalization Act ; a Notary Public ; a Justice of the Peace of the county or district where the alien resides ; a Stipendiary Magistrate or a Police Magistrate. There is sure to be one or other of these officials in the neighbourhood of every settlement. The settler will receive a certificate of application and be instructed where to present it to obtain his certificate of naturalization.

CHANGING THE HOMESTEAD.

Should a settler find that he has by accident settled upon a quarter section of land, which for some unforeseen reason will not repay the labour expended in it,

a case, however, which very rarely occurs, he can write to the Commissioner of Lands at Ottawa, stating the whole case to him, when permission will probably be given to change the entry. For the new entry, however, a new fee will be charged.

MAKES ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

It must not be supposed that it matters little whether a settler puts in his residence on his entered homestead or on an adjoining quarter section which he may have pre-empted. It makes all the difference, for he is required when applying for patent to make affidavit that he has resided on the homestead. Therefore, when he holds the two, and desires to reside on the pre-empted quarter section instead of the homestead he should apply to the Commissioner of Lands at Ottawa, who will probably give the permission, though another homestead entry fee will be charged for interchanging the entries.

PURCHASE THE HOMESTEAD.

If the settler desires to obtain his patent before the three years have run, he can do so. He must have put in twelve months' residence (not necessarily consecutive months, but aggregating twelve months), brought 30 acres under cultivation and pay the regulation price for the land.

After receiving his recommendation for patent for his homestead the settler may dispose of his right to his pre-emption. He can sell his right only, and if he has not the money to purchase it for himself, the best thing he can do is to sell, thereby getting a neighbour and avoiding the risk of losing his right. A homesteader may purchase from the Government at the current rate one of the quarter sections adjoining him provided it is vacant. He will be required to pay one-fourth of the money down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

PAYING FOR LAND.

Dues should be paid to the authorized Government Agent, not to other people. If the settler is within reach of the Government Land Office he can pay the money direct to the Government Agent; if too far away he can send it by post office order or by registered letter.

Persons not being homesteaders and desiring to buy Dominion lands can make application to the Commissioner of Lands at Ottawa, when the application will be considered on its merits. When it is necessary to send a payment to Ottawa the order or cheque should be made payable to the Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

WATCH THE INTEREST.

A settler should pay up for his land as quickly as he can. Interest, like other things on the farm grows, as it runs unheeded, and when payment is at last absolutely necessary, it adds an ugly hump to the purchase money. And it is no use asking the Minister of the Interior to knock off the interest ; he cannot do so even if he wished. Better kill it while it is young.

SCHOOL SECTIONS.

Sections 11 and 29 in each township are school lands, and are sold from time to time to create a fund for educational purposes. As these lands are held for the public use, settlers should assist the Government in preventing their being used by unauthorized persons. These lands can only be disposed of by public auction, but a school section or a quarter of it may be leased for hay at 25 cents per acre, or for grazing at 6 cents per annum in Manitoba, and 4 cents in the North-west Territories. Application for this should be made to the local Dominion Lands Agent. Payment for school lands is made in one-fifth cash at time of purchase and the balance in four equal instalments with 6 per cent interest. These sales are well advertised beforehand. Where school lands have already been cultivated, and the cultivated portions are growing up to weeds, the Department will issue permits to a settler

to cultivate such broken area at the rate of 50 cents per acre per annum ; the permit to cover two seasons if the land has to be summer-fallowed, but the fee being charged for one season only ; but no additional breaking is permitted.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S LAND.

These lands comprise one-twentieth part of all the fertile belt, and in the surveyed townships consist of sections 8 and and three-fourths of section 26 in each township. The terms for these can be obtained on application to the Hudson's Bay Company's Land Office, Winnipeg.

RAILWAY LANDS.

These lands consist of the odd numbered sections of such townships as are given over to this purpose. They vary in price, but a settler desiring to purchase or lease any section or part of it can obtain particulars, price, &c., by writing to the Land Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Winnipeg, or can learn the current price from the railway company's agent in the district where the land is situated.

TAXES.

All settlers should be prepared to pay their municipal taxes directly they are called upon for them. These

taxes are raised for the benefit of themselves and their immediate neighbours, and should be promptly and cheerfully paid.

CANCELLATION OF ENTRY.

Should a settler desire, for himself or a friend who wishes to settle near him, to obtain a cancelled homestead, he should, after ascertaining on which quarter section the requisite duties have not been performed, apply to the local lands agent, who will give him a form to fill up and return. Notice is then given to the settler whose land is to be cancelled, who may or may not show cause why his homestead entry should not be cancelled. If he desires to defend his entry he should send his statement, evidence, &c., to the local agent, who will send it to the Commissioner at Ottawa. If his reasons are sufficient, cancellation will not be made ; if not it will be, but the settler can appeal to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa. If no defence of the entry is made the agent will cancel it at the expiration of sixty days.

On improved land being cancelled and retaken the new comer will be required to pay the amount at which these improvements are valued. This money will be paid over to the original homesteader or held by the Government according to circumstances.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

Before leaving his homestead the settler should leave a post office address at which he can obtain his letters while away. He may not intend to be off for long, but circumstances may occur that will take him further and keep him longer away than he intended. If he is not careful he may overstay the time allowed, and find on his return that his homestead entry has been cancelled and taken up by some one else. Better be sure than sorry, and take no chances of land notices or other letters being held at his proper post office awaiting his return. If anything goes wrong as to time and absence he may lose his land, and at any rate is pretty sure to be compelled to make a fresh entry.

PATENTS.

When a Manitoba settler obtains his patent from the Department he should put it carefully away. If he wants at any time to sell or mortgage his land he will require his patent, and if he has lost it he will have to pay \$2.50 and in some cases \$10 to get a new one. A settler in the Territories gets a certificate of ownership from the registrar of the district which is a title to his land and practically the same as a patent. A new certificate is made out whenever the land is transferred.

REGISTRARS.

Alberta North, E. Roy, Edmonton, Alt.

Alberta South, Horace Harvey, Calgary, Alt.

Saskatchewan West, J. W. Scott, Battleford, Sask.

Saskatchewan East, S. Brewster, Prince Albert, Sask.

CANCELLATION OF PATENTS.

A patent is a title to the land, but a patent may be disputed in the courts if obtained by fraud, error or improvidence. Any slight mistake, such as a wrongly spelt name or other clerical error does not vitiate a patent. The settler can write to the Lands Office at Ottawa and it will be put right. But if the settler has made a mistake that may be material the rectification of it may cost him \$10 for a new patent.

FEES.

Ten dollars on making entry for a homestead. If on land previously entered by some one else and cancelled, a further cancellation fee of \$5 or inspection fee of \$10, but this latter only when the land has been actually inspected. In addition there is a fresh entry fee if the settler changes his entry for other land, or changes his homestead on to land he may have purchased. And a fee of \$5 on making application for patent, or at any rate before the patent is issued, if the application is made before the Homestead Inspec-

tor, but not if he makes the application to the land office. Nothing more is charged for the patent, but if any mistake of the settler requires the issue of a new patent he is then charged \$10. If, when the settler has obtained his recommendation for patent, he should desire to assign his right to the land he must forward a registration fee of \$2 to the Department with the assignment. This assignment must be unconditional and be accompanied by an abstract of title to date if the land is in Manitoba.

SETTLERS' EFFECTS.

Settlers' bona fide effects come into the country free of duty, and these include one head of stock for every ten acres the settler intends taking up, and one sheep for each acre. Entry of cattle is, of course, subject to any quarantine regulations that may be in force.

LOANS IN ADVANCE.

A settler may borrow money on the homestead he is about to acquire and hypothecate his interest in it. The Dominion Lands Act makes provision for this and records the amount advanced, dates of payment, &c. The Act limits the advance except in special cases to \$600 and the interest to 8 per cent, and does not recognize loans above that amount as a charge against the settlers' homestead. Advances on the security of the homestead after the entry is made are prohibited.

PAYMENT OF LOAN.

Interest on a loan above described does not become payable for two years nor before the 1st November in any year, so that time may be given to sell the harvest's results. For four years after the entry upon the homestead the advance remains unpaid.

SETTLERS' HEIRS.

Under the Real Property Act of Manitoba the mode of inheriting is slightly changed. Where the settler has died after the Real Property Acts came into force, the patent will issue to his personal representative.

If he died without making a will, the administrator of the estate will be the personal representative, and letters of administration will have to be taken out, and a copy, certified by the Clerk of the Court for the Judicial District in which the deceased settler's homestead is situated, must be filed in the Department.

If the deceased made a will, his executor or executors will be the personal representative, and the patent will issue to him or them, upon a copy of the letters-probate, certified by the Clerk of the Court which granted such letters, and which must be the Court for the District within which the deceased's homestead is situated, being filed in the Department.

In turn the executor will, after the patent is issued, make a conveyance of the property to the person or persons named in the will.

In Manitoba there is an Official Administrator, whose duty it is to take out letters of administration in cases where, owing to want of means or from other cause, no one of the legal representatives makes application to be appointed administrator.

In all matters relating to this question, however, it is well for the settler's family to consult a respectable solicitor as to the exact form in which the different applications for letters-probate or letters of administration should be made to the several Courts.

It should be added, however, that in cases where it may appear to the Minister of the Interior that there may be special difficulty in complying with the above provisions, he has power to issue the patent to the person who, during his lifetime, held entry for the land, and the land so granted becomes vested in the heirs the same as if patent had issued to the deceased homesteader during his lifetime.

HAY.

A settler will find that a good supply of hay for his stock is an important matter to watch, and he may not have any hay land on his quarter-section. If that is the case he should apply to the agent, describing the land by quarter-section, section, township, range and meridian, upon which he desires to cut the hay, and the agent will advise him whether the land is vacant

and available, and the terms on which he may cut what hay he requires. The Department of the Interior annually fixes the date at which the cutting of hay shall commence, so that the hay may not be cut before it is ripe. A settler need not necessarily take a permit, but the settler who does has the exclusive right to the hay on the land covered by the permit.

Leases of hay-lands can be obtained where the land desired to be leased is in the vicinity of the settler's homestead, of an area not exceeding forty acres, at the rate of 25 cents an acre per annum, the terms of the lease being five years.

School lands, as already stated, can be leased for hay to the extent of 640 acres, and not less than 160 acres, at the above rate, for a term not exceeding five years.

GRAZING LAND.

Land in the vicinity of a settler's homestead may be acquired under lease for grazing purposes at a rental of 2 cents an acre per annum, but such lease does not prevent the land being entered for homestead by another settler. The rent, however, would in such case be reduced.

In Alberta, in some parts of which irrigation is necessary, regulations have been made for the use of water by the settlers. These regulations will enable the settler to either prosecute the work himself for the sole

use of his own property, or to take advantage, on payment of a moderate assessment for the use of the irrigation ditch, of the larger works constructed by one of the irrigation companies. Full details of the conditions to be complied with in making use of the rivers and streams for irrigation purposes can be obtained direct from the Department at Ottawa, or on application to the Chief Inspector of Surveys, at Calgary, Alberta.

FUEL FOR SETTLERS.

Any homesteader having no timber on his homestead may, on application to the local Agent of Dominion Lands, get a permit to cut what he requires for building timber, fencing and fuel for use on his homestead, not exceeding as follows :—

- (a) 3,000 lineal feet building timber not exceeding 12 inches at butt end.
- (b) 400 roof poles.
- (c) 2,000 poplar fence rails, no rail to exceed 5 inches at the butt end.
- (d) 30 cords of dry wood.

Burnt or fallen timber up to 7 inches in diameter, for fuel or fencing, and of any diameter for building.

The office fee for the above permit is 25 cents ; and any quantity cut in excess or for other purposes is liable to seizure and double dues.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE DEPARTMENT.

The Land Agency Offices have been established at the different centres of settlement so as to give the settlers as rapid communication with the Department as possible.

If the settler thinks that the matter is one with which the Agent cannot deal, let him write direct to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands or to the Secretary of the Department at Ottawa, observing these rules as far as he can conveniently do so, as it will save the Department much trouble, and ensure prompt attention to his letter :

1. Write on foolscap paper and on one side only.
2. Write the address and date plainly.
3. Sign your name in full and plainly.
4. If you are writing about any matter connected with your homestead or other land, describe the land accurately by quarter-section, section, township, range and meridian.
5. As far as possible, confine each letter to one subject.

ENTRY BY AGENT OR ATTORNEY.

If you have any friends that desire to take up homesteads in your neighbourhood, but who are not in a position to go immediately to the Land Office and make entries on their own behalf, get each friend to

make a separate application over his own signature to the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, or to the Department at Ottawa, or any other person named by the Minister for the purpose, asking that you may be authorized to make entries in advance on their behalf, and the requisite authority will be sent to them or to yourself direct. This authority will enable you to select the different quarter-sections as homesteads for your friends and to make entries at the Dominion Lands Office on their behalf ; and they will have the usual six months' grace in which to perfect their entries just the same as if they had made the entries for themselves.

This enables a settler to secure homesteads for his friends near himself before they are all taken up in his immediate vicinity and before his friends can make their arrangements to go to the North-west.

No agent or other officer of the Government is permitted to act as agent or attorney to make homestead entry in advance for an intending settler.

POWERS OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

The Minister of the Interior regulates the settlement of the Dominion Lands in accordance with the spirit and intent of the law, and sees that the settlers, as well as being required for their part to do their homestead duties, are afforded every possible facility in complying with the provisions of the Act. But the Minister of

the Interior is bound by that Act, and has no power whatever to either add to or take away from any of its conditions and provisions.

A settler therefore must not plead some exceptional circumstance, and expect the Minister to break the law on his behalf. His power is strictly limited to the authority granted to him under the clauses of the Dominion Lands Act, and while he frequently goes to the utmost extent to which by the law he is permitted to go to help the bona fide settler, he is not permitted to break that law.

A settler who has relations or friends in other countries will be benefiting himself as well as the country at large by telling them how he himself has prospered, and pointing out the chances for them of making independent and comfortable homes in the great Canadian North-west.

DOMINION LAND AGENCIES.

On application to the Department at Ottawa, or to any of the Land Agents, the settler will be furnished with a map showing the different Land Agency Districts, the places at which the agents' offices are situated, and the townships surveyed and ready for settlement up to the latest date. The boundaries of the agencies are, of course, subject to alteration from time to time, and to subdivision into smaller districts, but these changes are always given publicity to by the

Department of the Interior, by advertisement in the local newspaper.

Hereunder is a list of the different Land Agencies, with the names of the places at which the Land Offices are situated, and the names of the agents at each place :

District.	Name of Agent.	Post Office Address.
Battleford	W. J. Scott	Battleford, Saskatchewan.
Calgary	W. Sutherland	Calgary, Alberta.
Coteau	D. A. McEwen,	Alameda, Assiniboia.
Edmonton	R. A. Ruttan	Edmonton, Alberta.
Kamloops,	E. A. Nash	Kamloops, B.C.
Dauphin	F. K. Herchmer	Dauphin, Man.
Lethbridge,	W. H. Cottingham	Lethbridge, Alberta.
Little Saskatchewan.	John Flesher	Minnedosa, Man.
New Westminster	John McKenzie,	New Westminster, B.C.
Prince Albert. . . .	John McTaggart. . . .	Prince Albert, Saskat.
Qu'Appelle,	A. J. Fraser	Regina, Assiniboia.
Red Deer	J. G. Jessup	Red Deer, Alberta.
Souris	W. H. Hiam	Brandon, Man.
Swift Current	Business transacted at	Regina, Assiniboia.
Touchwood	R. Gunne.	Yorkton, Assiniboia.
Winnipeg,	E. F. Stephenson,	Winnipeg, Man.

In addition to the above the following list of officers of the Department other than those at head office at Ottawa may be found of use :

W. F. McCreary, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Man.

William Pearce, Superintendent of Mines, Calgary, Alberta.

J. Hoolahan, Immigration Agent, Montreal, P.Q.

P. Doyle, Immigration Agent, Quebec, P.Q.

S. Gardner, Immigration Agent, St. John, N.B.

The office of the High Commissioner for Canada, of which Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., is the Secretary, is situated at 17 Victoria street, London, S.W., England.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Dominion Lands in British Columbia are situated in a belt lying twenty miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway through that province.

This belt is divided into two districts, New Westminster and Kamloops, the boundaries of which are indicated on the Land Agency maps referred to in the next preceding section.

In both districts the lands are held for sale at a minimum rate of \$5 and upwards, but are also open for homesteading, on the same conditions as prevail in regard to homesteads in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, with the exception that the settler is required in addition to pay the Government for the land at the rate of \$1 an acre before the issue of the patent.

DIARY OF PERFORMANCE OF HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

THREE YEAR SYSTEM.

Settler's Name
 Land entered for
 Date of entry
 Date of perfecting entry

HOMESTEAD YEAR.	PERIODS OF RESIDENCE ON HOMESTEAD.	PERIODS OF ABSENCE AND WHERE ABSENT.	TOTAL PERIODS OF RESIDENCE ON HOMESTEAD.
FIRST YEAR.			
SECOND YEAR.			
THIRD YEAR.			
FOURTH YEAR.			

WHAT
A SETTLER
SHOULD DO

AND HOW
HE SHOULD
DO IT